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THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. I.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1783. [NUMB. 14.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

The PLEBEIAN's ADDRESS *to his Excellency George Washington, Esq; commander in chief of the American army.*

Ever honoured and dear Sir,

PUSHED forward by a heart replete with gratitude, and checked by the fear of impropriety, I one moment snatch my pen with a hasty determination to vent the too compressed passion by addressing the character who inspires it—the next, reluctantly lay it aside with a partial conviction, that the attempt of an obscure individual unofficially to address your Excellency, would be inconsistent with that decency, which upon a refined system of manners, adheres to the distinction of characters, & prescribes to every link in the chain of society its proper sphere of social demeanour. But after all, a grateful mind, obedient to the dictates of simple nature, will occasionally leap the barriers of science, system, and philosophy, and break forth into expression. Thus my feelings, urged by artless sentiment, furnishes an apology for the freedom, and for presuming on a singularity perhaps as pardonable as the occasion is rare.

Besides congratulating your Excellency on the happy return of peace, and the acknowledged independency of our country, I cannot forbear felicitating your Excellency on the consummation and establishment of your own personal character; for besides the troubles, cares, and dangers of the field, permit me, Sir, to observe, that a commander in chief of an army stands on hazardous ground in point of reputation. Fortuitous occurrences may defeat the best concerted plans of operation, and thereby render that commander disreputable in the popular eye, whose military abilities remain undoubted by a discerning mind, whose knowledge in the science of war enables him to judge with accuracy: and add to such a commander, goodness of heart and purity of intention, and he certainly deserves the warmest thanks of his country, even though the object of the war should remain finally unobtained. The unfortunate Cato merited the thanks of that country which he had not power to save from slavery and ruin. Various and complicate are the principles, passions, and prejudices, which actuate mankind;—at one time they have strangely and inconsistently conspired, to unite a populace in the execution of a brave and deserving, though unfortunate General—at another, to deify a wretch destitute of every moral sentiment, because he had been successful (perhaps by accident) in an enterprize both offensive and unjust.

If victory alone assumes the mighty boon of a country's applause, it may give satisfaction to a vain glorious mind to become the object of such plaudits; but as they are at best but the expressions of a selfish gladness, arising from the separate idea of benefit, and not that gratitude and esteem which is founded on the sentimental character of the hero, it cannot be satisfactory to that General who consciously deserves the proper acknowledgments due to merit. So manifestly noble have been the steps on which your Excellency's character has ascended to the present elevation, that if ought can inspire gratitude and esteem among mortals—if ought which is merely human can merit as an object such affections, such a character demands the applause which such affections alone can render. And those who are destitute of grateful sentiments, at least feel glad in proportion as they conceive themselves benefited by victory, peace, and independency;—let their gladness pass for gratitude, it is their highest boon—let the avaricious grumble on the score of expences, and let it pass for oeconomy—and let the vail of benevolence be spread over the stupid and undiscerning, for there must be somewhere such a race of mortals—yet there are those whose minds move in a sphere too elevated to form their sentiments from any materials furnished through a microscopic discernment; such feel their obligations to your Excellency and the army. Nor would I consider such a discernment as peculiar to those whom the world are pleased to call gentlemen, nor even to those who are called the wise & the learned; but have the pleasure of finding many illiterate Plebeians of the noble description;—such will gratefully esteem and admire the character who cheerfully sacrificed eight years domestic ease, encountered every danger, broke through every obstacle, and persevered through every difficulty which opposed the object of his heart—the salvation of his country; and such will remember with gratitude every other character of the army, even down to the private sentinel, who comes within the description of such disinterested, such patriotic virtue.

These are considerations which will inspire that gratitude and esteem which is worthy the name, even though the grand enterprize had proved abortive. The united addresses of such, if not of an individual, must on the present happy occasion, give your Excellency a pleasurable satisfaction; not merely from feelings of honour, but because a benevolent heart must be gratified in proportion to the numbers found sentimentally happy. Of this number will it not be arrogant to call myself one? Conscious sincerity rises superior to the suggestion, breaks through diffidence, and modestly challenges her right. I then without reserve assert, that my esteem and gratitude being rationally founded upon what I conceive to be your Excellency's real character, are congenial with others who see and act from sentiment.

You will then suffer me, Sir, in behalf of my country, myself, my family, and descendants yet unborn, and even in behalf of the stupid and inconsiderate, who participate not of the generous flame while they enjoy (if enjoyment be theirs) the benefits arising from victory and independency; you will suffer me in this method to express my grateful acknowledgments to your Excellency for all those exertions and displays of ability which have marked your character through every stage of the late war, as the great though subordinate Saviour of your country from slavery and ruin. To your Excellency, and to the army who have waded through trials numerous as the days, gloomy as the nights, and various as the seasons which fill the year, and have landed your country safe on the shore of peace and independency, much, much is due; but how shall I express my gratitude to that benevolent Saviour of whom your Excellency is but a figure—who, though he taught your hands to war and your fingers to fight, it was only for the grand, the benevolent purpose, of promoting that peace and happiness among the nations of the

earth, which presages his own better kingdom, which is not of this world: So shall he emphatically be called the PRINCE OF PEACE. And I sincerely congratulate your Excellency on the accomplishment of such a happy presage as the establishment of the peace and independency of our country—this, this is the crowning fruit of all your military exertions; and may the pacific æra soon commence, when the hostile sons of Mars shall become the peaceful limbs of the Redeemer—when the implements of death shall be converted into the harmless utensils of husbandry, and the nations of the earth learn war no more—when———but I forbear. Pardon, dear General, the too excursive thought which fain would stretch forward to the restitution of all things.

May your Excellency on exchanging the complicated troubles and cares of the field for the blissful retirements of domestic peace, enjoy the heighth of conjugal, social, and rural happiness; and heaven propitiously grant that the whole may be sweetened from year to year as they roll away, by enabling you to observe with increased pleasure, such public measures and events taking place as will furnish to your mind incontestible proof that your labours in the political and military fields have not been in vain; but should any unfavourable occurrences in future obtrude upon your tranquillity, may the anticipation of a good, beyond things mutable, more than counterbalance all such alloy; and leaving behind you as Elijah his mantle, your circular letter, to bless and inspire the after born myriads of America—may such hopes bear you triumphant (though late) to the substantial pleasures of paradise, and may I meet and hail you there.—Then, Sir, perhaps a retrospective view of the present revolution, together with all the noise and bustle of nations respecting powers, privileges, and territories, may excite in us pleasing ideas of contrast, not dissimilar to the perceptions we now have on looking back upon the little atchievements, possessions, and animosities of childhood.

I am, honoured Sir, with grateful esteem and due deference,

your Excellency's most
obedient humble servant,
A PLEBEIAN.

His Excellency General Washington.

LONDON, July 10.

Yesterday morning, it is said, Silas Deane, Esq; waited on Lord North, and had a very long audience. The new system of commerce, which is at present in agitation between Great Britain and America, is the basis of the above gentleman's visit to England, & to clear up some doubts respecting the commercial propositions of Mr. Hartley, now on that business at Paris.

July 16 *A letter from Augustine, dated June 1, says, that the southern Indians, on hearing that peace was made with America and Florida given up to the Spaniards, had sent deputies to Governor Tonyn, who had held several meetings with them They heard the account confirmed with noble indignation; they repeated the talks they had received from their late father and protector, Col. Stuart; he told them, they said, that he spoke the word of the Great King, and they considered that word as sacred as the word of God; but they found it came not from the heart; that their father and themselves were deceived, and that the faith of the great nation was but an empty sound.—We know not, said they, the cause of your quarrel; but we left our women & children, and lifted up the hatchet in your support, because we believed you told us truth;—you engaged us with fair promises to take part in your dispute, and you now desert us in our misfortunes—you turn your backs like sheep upon the enemy, and advise us to seek for peace, from the men you have taught us to despise.—This, they said, they would not stoop to, nor would they hold out their hands to Spaniards, who had been the murderers of their forefathers; but that, if the Great King would send ships for them also, they would go away in search of new habitations; or, if he would supply them with ammunition, they would go back and protect their old ones.*

A subscription is going forward among some ones of large fortune, for raising the sum of 19,000l. to fit out a ship for a voyage of science to the South Seas, and round the world. Some of the principal of the Literati *are engaged, in order that observations and experiments may be made in every branch of human knowledge. It is to include an attempt to reach the north pole. A party by land, for the sake of observation, are to cross the whole continent of North America, to meet the ship at port Sir Francis Drake, to the north of California Doctor Joseph Banks and doctor Heberden are in the subscription, and doctor Priestly is to make the voyage. Lord Shelburne offers to be at the expence of sending a naturalist by land from Petersburgh to Kamchatka; to meet the ship there also. A settlement is to be made, and left at New-Zealand, merely for the purpose of cultivating and making experiments on New Zealand hemp, and other curious plants which may be examined by residing two or three years there.*

The measures taken by ministers of preserving the carrying trade of the West Indies, instead of preventing will accelerate the conclusion of a commercial treaty with America. That continent is now like a lady, surrounded by a number of lovers, elevated by the abundance of their offers, and seemingly inclined to throw herself into the arms of the fool that will give most; but, like other ladies though she may be most inclined to wed the most profuse of her gallants, she may be induced to share her favours among those who vigorously pursue her, and who are amorous without being silly.

Letters from Madrid particularly describe the objections of the court and country to the American independence of all the European nations. The Spaniards have submitted to the acknowledgment of their independent power with the worst grace; and have the least inclination to show them either countenance or protection.

The French are apprehensive that the Americans will interfere with their fish trade to the Spanish and Italian ports, which is one of the most profitable branches of commerce they enjoy.

Although we are very clear sighted to the merits of General Washington, in the different lights of a soldier or private gentleman, we sincerely hope that there is no foundation for the report, that the citizens of Dublin intend erecting a statue to his honour. Whatever the merit of that officer may be, it certainly challenges no degree of gratitude from any but his own countrymen; and therefore, until the sister kingdom shall experience that the separation of America has benefited their trade, or promoted some particular advantage, it will be politic to reflect maturely, before they put such an idea into practice.

July 24. *Doctor Franklin writes to a friend, that he has reason to suspect the Americans have no friends in Europe; for the same caution that now aims at restraining their trade, will eventually controul their power.*

The death of Hyder Ally is one of those fortunate events which have often turned the tide of war: In the last German war, the King of Prussia, in the greatest extremity of his affairs, owed perhaps the preservation of his empire to the sudden death of the Sovereign of Russia; and in the present instance the security of our Asiatic settlements may probably depend on the death of one man, who was the very life and genius on which his numerous forces depended.

The death of Hyder Ally has providentially rid us of the most formidable enemy to our eastern possessions. Like Judas Maccabeus, we may now exultingly exclaim, "Fallen is the foe!" nor would it degrade us in the esteem of reason, were we to ascribe our political deliverance to the guidance of that unseen hand, which conducts the seemingly fortuitous course of events for the benefit or destruction of empires.

The American ships have already found their way into the Mediterranean; two vessels from Philadelphia arrived at Leghorn about the middle of last month

We have accounts from Dublin that may be relied on, respecting a dreadful riot near that city. All the Volunteers were commanded to a large plain, two days march from the metropolis, in order to be reviewed. The weavers took advantage of their absence, and collected themselves together, with a determination to strip every creature whose clothes were not Irish manufacture. The poor wretches, driven to despair by the utmost misery and famine, executed their scheme to the great dismay of the whole city. Carriages were stopped, ladies had their muslin gowns, and gentlemen their nankeen breeches, forcibly torn to pieces, and the very handkerchiefs torn off the women's necks. As an excuse for this outrage, they dragged about the streets with them two dead bodies—these, they said, were weavers who had perished with hunger. This uproar, in which many were wounded, some killed, houses pulled down, &c. &c. lasted for three days; nor would have ended then, but for the return of the Volunteers.

Several American agents are busily employed in different parts of the kingdom in procuring mechanics to go over and settle in the colonies. Among the rest, smiths are most particularly in request, as at present, though they have iron mines in plenty, they have hardly any artists who are capable of working that metal in perfection.

July 29. Advices from Paris of the 14th of July, mention, that it being, on the 4th of this month, seven years since Congress declared the independence of the United States of America, Doctor Franklin celebrated that anniversary by the most brilliant entertainment, at which the Comtes d'Ellaing and De Rochambeau assisted in their uniforms, and the Marquis de la Fayette, as Major General of the United States; there were also present the Comtes d'Aranda and d'Estevenon de Berkenrode, the Duc de Lauzun, and a great number of other noblemen and ladies of the first distinction. An allegoric representation was given of the military prowess of every one of those who had in any material degree contributed to effect that great revolution; this leading the attention of the company to the great merits and signal services performed by the Doctor himself, they bestowed on him those praises which both his public and private character so well deserved; to which he replied by the following coup'et, no less polite than apropos:

Des Chevaliers Francois tel est le charactere,
Leur Noblesse en tout temp nous fut utile et (chere

Letters from Germany say, that the army of his Prussian Majesty actually consists of 224.451 men.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 18.

"On the 13th instant several physicians, desirous of making some observations on the present state of the atmosphere, which continues charged with vapours, went to the Observatory, and had a sort of a kite flown from thence to a prodigious height, after which it was drawn in covered with innumerable small black insects, which upon examination appeared to contain a venomous moisture prejudicial to plants."

July 31. They write from Lisbon, that the court has renewed its edict, which prohibits foreign vessels from trading with their subjects in their South American settlements.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 26.

"They write from the Pays de Caux, that the lightning fell, the 16th, in globes of fire on the village of Trancarville, and occasioned such a conflagration, that it was still burning on the 19th.

August 9. On the 7th instant her Majesty was safely delivered of another Princess.

Prince William Henry has occasioned various perplexities in the courtly circles of Windsor, by his use of sea phrases: The *maids of honour*, in particular, were confused to know what was meant by *manning the top, grappling*, and coming to *close quarters!*

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

Saturday last the Hon. Major-General Greene arrived here by land from South-Carolina; and on Monday set out for Princeton: We are informed the General will return in a few days, and spend some time in this city.

Wednesday last the schooner Favourite, Capt. ———, arrived here in distress: She was bound from Baltimore to Hispaniola; but was dismasted in a gale of wind on the 15th ult. in the latitude of Bermuda. After the gale abated, she saw a large ship, supposed to be American built, with a white bottom, yellow sides, and figure head, with only her foremast standing.---She also saw another ship with her yards and topmasts struck, but did not speak with either of them.

OCTOBER 14.

On Saturday last his Excellency M. Van Berkel, Ambassador from the States of Holland to the United States of America, arrived here with his suit, after a long and tedious passage from Amsterdam.—His Excellency has for the present taken up his residence at the city tavern, until a house can be provided for his reception.

Wednesday last we had a severe storm of wind and rain, from the north east. It blew with such violence that in the night nine sail of square rigged vessels, inward and outward bound, together with a number of river craft, were drove ashore in our bay and river; and it is feared little else than their cargoes can be saved.

NEW-HAVEN, October 16.

Wednesday night we had a severe N.E. storm, and the fullest tide that has been known for these 40 years; which has done considerable damage along shore, by carrying off fences, lumber, &c.----In the storm, a Virginia built boat, with a wooden grapnel, was drove ashore at Greenwich, and went to pieces. She was seen the preceding evening to run on a rock and overset, and three of her men to be on her side; but no relief could be afforded them, and it is supposed they all perished, as one dead body came ashore with the wreck, which had on a claret coloured great coat, with white metal buttons, a red jacket, and a pair of woollen overhalls.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.

Captain Parsons from Newfoundland, informs, that the day before he sailed from thence, a vessel arrived there in 40 days from Ireland, the master of which reported, that in consequence of orders received there from England for disarming the inhabitants, the volunteers of Ireland, to the amount of upwards of an hundred thousand, had assembled and were determined to repel any force that should attempt to use any coercive measures; the consequences expected were dreadful.----And that they were in great confusion in England.

We hear a vessel from Halifax, bound to this port, was cast away at Scituate, in the late storm—and that all the hands on board perished except one.——Several other vessels experienced the like misfortune.

Last evening arrived here from Cape Anne, Mr. Luke Baker and Mr. Nath. Seaver, who came passengers in the ship Robin Hood, Capt. Smith, which arrived there yesterday, in 36 days from London; the definitive treaty was absolutely signed the second of Sept. No public papers are yet received in town.

HARTFORD, October 28.

By authentic accounts from New Haven, we learn, that his Excellency the Governor has resigned the supreme executive authority of the State; and the Honorable Oliver Wolcott, Samuel Huntington, Richard Law, and Oliver Ellsworth, Esqrs. have resigned their places in Congress; which resignations are all accepted by the General Assembly.

WINDSOR, November 6.

We hear the articles of the Definitive Treaty are arrived at Charlestown---if so, they will be inserted in our next paper.

*** The Printers inform their customers, that in consequence of Thanksgiving being appointed on Thursday next, (the usual day of publication) the papers will come out on Wednesday preceding.

Eldad Hubbard,

INFORMS those who are desirous of having Grain of any kind malted, that he is ready to receive it for that purpose; and requests they would bring it in to him as soon as possible.

Windsor, Nov. 6. 3—4

The following lines were sent by a gentleman a little deformed, to a young lady he was encouraged to pay his addresses to; upon her saying she would have no such ill-shaped fellow as him.

'TIS true my shape is something odd,
But blaming me is blaming God;
For had I spoke myself to birth,
I'd please the prettiest lass on earth;
And could I form myself anew,
I would not fail of pleasing you.
Your charms have long been dear to fame,
And half the country toast your name;
But who that dimpling chin supply'd,
And lent thy cheeks the rosy pride?
With hair of jet thy temples grac'd,
And with a slender shape thy waste:
Thyself had'st thou, thus beautious made,
To thee the praise were duly paid:
Thy pride might then have leave to swell,
Thy motto this, "I've made me well."
But since the power that fashion'd thee,
With the same hand created me,
Who might have touch'd my shape like thine,
And lent thee one deform'd as mine;
For what thou art that power adore,
And sneer at my odd shape no more;
Those eyes that dart destructive rays,
Hence let them sparkle to his praise,
Thy breast the seat of love and snow,
Teach them his praise to pant and glow,
Then heav'n inspire thy yielding voice,
To one that's better worth thy choice;
And if the rest my suit disdain,
The thought shall never give me pain.
But that I tempt no heavier curse,
Heav'n I'll adore I'm made no worse.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Sept. 17.

Extract of a letter from Washington county, dated August 15, 1783.

"We hear from good authority that various deputations have lately arrived at Louisville, they express a hearty and ardent desire to be at peace; acknowledging their mistake for not observing a neutrality, and submissively beg our protection: Some of them tell us, our troops are in possession of Detroit, and that commissioners from Congress had arrived at Sandusky. This is the real cause perhaps of their now so clearly seeing their error. Notwithstanding this flattering prospect of peace presents itself, we are not a little alarmed at the rash and wicked conduct of a party of North Carolina people, settled on the Cumberland or Shawanese river, joined by a body of Chickasaws, attacked one of the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi; happily they were repulsed and most of them fell a sacrifice to their villainous attempt. This unlucky affair, we find, was set on foot by some tories that had taken refuge in Cumberland settlement, after the conquest of West Florida, particularly one Turnbull, and Phil. Aston (the famous money counterfeiter) but early intelligence of their infamous project was given by a Virginian, whom it does great honour to, to the Spanish Governor, by which means our friends were somewhat prepared to defend themselves: Would to God the Spaniards had them—perhaps they would gratify their thirst for gold, by keeping them digging for it all their lives, as the Governor demands all those who have escaped to be given up, or he will send a sufficient force to make reprisals."

HARTFORD, October 21.

Died, at Coventry, one Elias Kreamer, a German; the manner of his death being somewhat singular, it is thought proper the circumstances of it should be made public:—On Sunday the 4th of August last, he in company with a young man of the family in which he resided, made a collection of a quantity of *toad-stools*, under the notion of *mushrooms*, which having fryed they eat the evening following; but not having made proper discrimination in their collection, their supper proved a poison to them, operating much like a *Cholera Morbus*, of which said Kreamer expired on Wednesday morning of the 7th, the other one happily recovered though affected in the same manner except in degree.

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

To the PRINTER.

THE other day as I was riding, a person of my acquaintance came out to me, with a countenance of seriousness and anxiety, informing that they had something preternatural that had fell out in their family, that day, and the day before, which they could not account for, and filled them with concern, lest it was some prognostic of death, or some dreadful event: as his father informed him, that once he had known such an instance, and that some time after a friend died;—and his mind was the more agitated, as that week they had heard of his wife's mother being dangerously sick at a distance.

The case was this; that their pudding made as usual of Indian meal, when they took it up, it was turned red like blood, and the second day, if any thing more red than the first.

I told him, that I did not think that God was about to make revelation, and dark prognostics by pudding. And, we had a sure word of light to direct us.

In the second place, I told him that their pudding was made of new Indian. He said it was. In the next place I told him that his meal being new, and damp, and not spread, it had het, and began to be sour, which was the true and natural cause, as I knew that new corn souring (especially if wet with milk) would always produce this effect.

Hereby his mind was quieted, as he said that they, on tasting of the pudding, conceited that it tasted sour.

Perhaps others may this fall experience of this phænomenon; as they may be obliged to begin earlier on their Indian than usual, and not be able to solve it, and thereby be filled with anxiety and superstitious imagination.

VIATOR.

To be sold at the Printing-Office,
Watts's Psalms and Hymns bound together, or Psalms separate.

THE Proprietors of Roxbury, who have been warned to meet at the house of Mr. Benjamin Birtch, innholder in Hartford, on Thursday the 13th of November, are informed, that, in consequence of Thanksgiving being appointed to be observed on said day, the Meeting is postponed to Thursday the 20th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon---then to meet at the same place, for the purposes mentioned in said advertisement.

Windsor, Oct. 30. 3—4

All Persons indebted to the estate of Doctor Jedidiah Fay, late of Windsor, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as they would thereby avoid trouble: and all those who have demands on said estate, or accounts open with the same, are desired to exhibit them in order to be adjusted.

PAUL SPOONER, Adm'r.
JERUSHA FAY, Adm'x.

Windsor, Oct. 30. 3--4

TAKEN up by the subscribers, on the 7th instant, about 10 miles from the height of land on Mad River, a black Horse, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ABNER BRIGHAM,
ENOCH EMERSON.

Hartland, Oct. 30. 3---4

The Proprietors of Northfield, *in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors ——These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Captain William Gallup, in Hartland, on Tuesday the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.*

1. *To chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse a Clerk.*
3. *To see how much of said township the proprietors will agree to lay out; and chuse a Committee for the purpose.*
4. *To do any other business that may be thought necessary when met.*

EBEN. CURTIS, Just Peace.
Windsor, Oct 23. 3—6.

To be sold at the Printing-Office,

PRIMERS,

Watts's Divine Songs, Penitential Cries, Pope's Essay on Man, Revolution of America, Curtis's Grammar, sundry Sermons, &c. &c.

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[VOL. I.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1783. [NUMB. 15.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, *We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.*

LONDON, August 9.

Extract of a paper of intelligence received from the Governor of St. Helena, by a Danish ship July 30, 1783.

"IN the month of December four English seamen were conducted to the Cape by planters from the interior part of the country: They brought an account of the loss of the ship Grosvenor, the particulars of which are, that on the 4th of August, being between the latitude of 27 and 32 (they varying in their accounts) and by their reckoning 120 miles from the shore, they saw what they thought the moon rising, but which proved to be a sight on the land; they were shortly undeceived by perceiving the white beach, and before they could put the ship about, she struck on the rock and parted; fifteen persons who were in the after part of the ship, were drowned. It was in the Caffree country they were cast on shore. The inhabitants flocked to the beach, and stripping them all, selected from the women the wife of the chief officer, whom they carried off. This unfortunate lady was at that time with child. Resistance was made to this act of violence, and some lives were lost. Part of them then set off to travel along the coast, hoping to reach the Dutch settlements. During the dreadful journey, many of them died of thirst, they being four days and nights without water. At the end of three months they arrived at a very broad river, which all but the four above mentioned were unable to pass, these from the opposite bank saw their unhappy companions go up the country, following the course of the river. The four, shortly after, arrived at a Dutch plantation; the Governor of the Cape dispatched a troop of horse to rescue the remainder of the crew from the savages. The accounts brought by them, that they had arrived on the spot, and found all the cargo on shore totally wasted, and only ten Europeans and six Lascars surviving. It was reported that seven more Europeans were alive at some distance. They believed that the Captain and most of the passengers were among the dead. The Dutch cannot exactly ascertain the spot, some saying it was on a point called Dapris Cart Point, others on Point Des Fur-

"There were on board 153 souls, among the passengers were Colonel James and family, from Madras, Messrs. Taylor and Williams from Bengal, a French Colonel and a Dutch chief."

SEPTEMBER, 2.

A letter from Dover says, that the English are flocking to France so fast, that boats cannot be procured to carry them over to Calais, and that the French are coming to England in such numbers, that the town is always crowded with people, which has raised the price of provisions twenty per cent. especially beef and mutton, many of the passengers taking a great deal over to Calais, for their use while they stay in that town.

A gentleman who came to town yesterday from Paris, says, that great preparations are making in that city for a general rejoicing on the signing the Definitive Treaty; that the Dutch Ambassador is much chagrined at not being able to prevail on the Court of France, to put off signing it a few days longer.

The day on which the Definitive Treaties are to be signed, has been signalized by many very extraordinary events. On the "Third of September" Oliver Cromwell gained the battles of Dunbar and Worcester; and on the same day of the month he expired. Whether any of these incidents influenced Dr. Frankling to make choice of the "Third of September" for signing the Definitive Treaties, is not certain; but a prediliction for this day was a marked feature in the character of Cromwell.

The troubles in America have had already one beneficial consequence towards this country; they have put a period, at least for a time, to the madness of emigration; for who would fly from a rock to build on sand?

It is said with confidence, that the French propose that the English shall be put in possession of Trincomale, as a douceur for obtaining their connivance at France's possessing the Cape of Good Hope.

By a late calculation, asserted to be done with all possible accuracy, it appears, that the contingences of the late war, the Americans have lost eighty thousand men, a considerable part of whom have died in ships and prisons.

This day the Definitive Treaties between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States of America, are to be signed at Paris.—On the part of Great-Britain it is a day of humiliation—She confirms the independence of her own subjects, and treats with them as Sovereign States.

SEPTEMBER 9.

We have been informed that the order for publicly proclaiming peace issued yesterday, has been countermanded by his Majesty, and the declaration put off for a few days.

Copy of a letter received by the Lord Mayor.

Sunday morning half past nine.
St. James's Sept. 6th, 30 minutes past eleven, P. M.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that Captain Warner is just arrived with the preleminary articles between his Majesty and the States General, signed at Paris on the 2d instant; as also the definitive treaties with France and Spain signed at Versailles the 3d instant by the Duke of Manchester, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the respective Plenipotentiaries of the said Courts and States.

"The definitive treaty with the United States of America, was also signed at Paris the 3d instant, by David Hartly, Esq; his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and the Plenipotentiaries of those States, and will be brought over by Mr. Hartly himself.

"I send your Lordship immediate notice of these important events, in order that they may be made public in the city without loss of time.

"I am, with the greatest respect,
"My Lord,
"Your Lordship's most obedient,
"Humble servant
"C J FOX."

Captain Warner is private secretary to the Duke of Manchester. He was detained thirty hours at Calais by a cross wind.

SEPTEMBER 11.

The value of American lands must be finally fixed by the nature and firmness or versatility of their Government, and the proportion that agriculture there

will bear to commerce. This is the criterion. * All else is but an idle dream.

Numbers are gaping to hear what are the express terms of the definitive treaty— This employs a host of wonderers; yet when the matter in question is known, it will probably prove a *nine days wonder*; and dropping into oblivion, "mingle with the crowd that went before it," while "NIL *admirari*" will be the maxim of the philosophical politician.

Letters from Madrid say, that in consequence of some late resolutions of the Council, orders are daily expected to be issued for equipping a powerful armament for quelling the alarming discontents which still prevail in the South American Province.

The definitive treaties and the East-India affairs will be the first object of Parliamentary altercation. The strength or weakness of opposition will be evinced on the discussion of those subjects; and the doubts respecting the permanency of the present singular junction will be resolved.

September 12. Tuesday night David Hartly, Esq; arrived in town from Paris with the definitive treaty of peace with America.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 4.

"The commercial treaty, which has been so long negociating with America, *is vanished in smoke* What were the grounds on which the difference turned between England and America, and which prevented the conclusion of the treaty, is not easy to discover; but some of them at least may be ascertained; tho' the British ministers may not, perhaps, be very ready to avow them. Early in the negociation, Dr. Franklin asked Mr. Hartly, if any mention was made of Ireland in his instructions, and if he had any power to name, and specifically include, that kingdom in the treaty? Mr. Hartly did not seem prepared for such a question: he answered it however in the negative. Dr. Franklin upon this observed, that as Ireland was now avowedly an independent kingdom, it might hereafter be made a question, how far she could be understood to be included, without being named in a treaty entered into by Great Britain.—The Portugal business, he said, shewed the necessity of naming Ireland in the articles, in order to remove all grounds for disputing hereafter, either on the part of England or of America, how far Ireland could be bound by the act of a British Ministry, or whether she could be bound at all by it; he was therefore of opinion that Mr. Hartly should write to his Court for instructions on this head. Whether the English Commissioner did so or not you can learn better at home than from me; but certain it is, that Mr Hartly never after mentioned one word upon the subject of Ireland to the American Minister; so that it is fair to conclude, either that he did not write a word about the business to his Court, which is excessively improbable or that the Cabinet of St. James's do not like the idea, and refused to comply with the Dr's requisition: be that however as it may, the negociation with America is at an end."

It is said that the subject of a proclamation of peace has been a question in the cabinet agitated with as much warmth on all sides as any of the measures during the course of the late war: So much are Great Men attached to Etiquette and Form! But the leading point of decision is, that we cannot with propriety proclaim a peace, when we have never declared war.

The arrival of the definitive treaty brings all the ministers who were in the country to town to expedite the necessary orders on the completion of this agreeable event.

Sept. 13. A packet which sailed for the East-Indies on Wednesday morning carried over the definitive treaties, and likewise orders for the return of more men of war than were at first directed to come home.

It has been rather bad policy in keeping possession of New York so long after the preliminaries were signed, as the Americans have showed a disposition to quarrel among themselves, which was supposed to be owing to emissaries from New-York, sent amongst them to breed dissention: to this they joined a report, that England was still waiting to complete the conquest of that country when it should be the least expected.—These rumours induced the contending parties to unite, and thus answering the purpose of the propagaters by stifling some serious quarrels, which bid fair to be carried to a great height.

HAMBURGH, (Denmark) August 10.

According to letters from Savoy, a plan is forming there for opening a trade directly with North America: this commerce will be directed by a company, whose fund will amount to 25,000 rix dollars, divided into 500 rix dollars each. They will make three payments, and as soon as the first deposit is completed, the first expedition will commence; immediately after its departure a second deposit will be made for the expence of the second expedition, which will depart as soon as ready; but the third will be suspended until the return of the first ship: the company will be dissolved if the first voyage be unprofitable. It is assured that the Elector will take on his own account 150 shares.

BALTIMORE, October 21.

On Friday last a very unfortunate accident happened at Mrs. Clement's in this town;—there having been a quantity of powder put in the yard to dry, some time after a white lad, and two negro boys, went into the yard to clean some pistols, one of them carelessly firing over the powder which immediately took fire and blew up; they were so shockingly scorched and burnt, that all hopes of recovery were despaired of. We hear one of them is since dead, and the other two not expected to live.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.

A brig from St. Kitts for New York, and the brig New-York, from Glascow, for this port and New-York, are drove ashore on Long Island.

We are informed, that on Tuesday last the United States in Congress assembled, passed the following resolutions.

Whereas there is reason to expect, that providing buildings for the alternate residence of Congress in two places will be productive of the most salutary effects, by securing the mutual confidence and affections of the States:

Resolved, That buildings be likewise erected for the use of Congress, at or near the Lower Falls of Potomack or Georgetown, provided a suitable district on the banks of the river can be procured for a federal town, and the right of soil and an exclusive jurisdiction or such other as Congress may direct, shall be vested in the United States; and that until the buildings to be erected on the banks of the Delaware and Potomack shall be prepared for the reception of Congress, their residence shall be alternately at equal periods, of not more than one year, nor less than six months in Trenton and Annapolis; and the president is hereby authorised and directed to adjourn Congress on the 12th day of November next, to meet at Annapolis on the 26th of the same month, for the dispatch of public business.

WINDSOR, November 13.

Accounts from Hardwick mention, that on the evening of the 31*st ultimo, two houses were struck by lightning, and very much damaged; but we do not learn that any lives were lost.*

We hear a barn in the town of Ware was likewise set on fire the same evening and entirely consumed, together with its contents.

The report of the articles of the Definitive Treaty having arrived at Charlestown as mentioned in our last, was premature. We suppose the gentleman who informed us founded his report on seeing it mentioned in the Worcester paper that the Treaty was actually signed.

☞ *The Printers present their compliments to their customers, and hope no exceptions will be taken at the* diminution *size of the* Journal *this week, as the scarcity of paper,* at this juncture, *obliges them to issue only a* half sheet. *To make amends for this deficiency, whenever any material intelligence arrives they will give their customers a* Supplement *to the* Journal *However, the most material articles of news, both foreign and domestic, that they have at present, are here inserted.*

*** *Advertisements omitted this week will be in our next.*

☞ THE Proprietors of Roxbury, who have been warned to meet at the house of Mr. Benjamin Birtch, innholder in Hartford on Thursday the 13th of November are informed, that, in consequence of Thanksgiving being appointed to be observed on said day, the Meeting is postponed to Thursday the 20th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon---then to meet at the same place, for the purposes mentioned in said advertisement.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] THURSDAY, November 20, 1783. [Numb. 16.]

WINDSOR: Printed by HOUGH and SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

State of *VERMONT*.

An act for the purpose of levying the respective taxes therein contained, and directing and regulating the mode for collecting the same.

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That there be, and hereby is granted a tax of *five pence* on the pound, on the list of the polls and rateable estates of the inhabitants of this state for the year 1783; which tax the first constable of each respective town is hereby required (on receiving a warrant from the treasurer for that purpose) to collect and pay into the treasury of this state, on or before the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1784; and the constable shall be allowed, exclusive of his legal fees, one pound out of each eighty pounds he collects and pays into the treasury.—Which tax shall be paid in silver or gold, or in the bills of credit of this state heretofore emitted, or in state notes issued by the treasurer.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there be, and hereby is granted a tax of *three pence* on the pound on the list of the polls and rateable estates of the inhabitants of this state; which tax shall be paid in *silver or gold only*, and shall be collected in the same manner, and paid into the treasury at the same time, limitted and appointed before in this act for the collecting and paying in the five penny tax: and the constables shall be allowed a like sum for collecting the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there be, and hereby is granted a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of land in the respective towns hereafter mentioned in this act, viz. Burlington, Williston, New Huntington, Duxbury, Mooretown Berlin, Colchester, Essex, Jericho, Bolton, Waterbury, Middlesex, Milton, Wellford, Underhill, Mansfield, Stowe, Worcester, Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, Highgate, Fairfax, Smithfield, Fairfield, Hungerford, Shelburne, Charlotte. Ferrisburgh, Panton, Addison, Bridgeport, Shoreham, Orwell, Hindsburgh, Monckton, New-Haven, Pocock, Cornwall, Waybridge, Sudbury, Whiting, Hubbardston, Middlebury, Salisbury, Leister, Neshobe, Fairhaven, Benson, Bethel, Brookfield & Randolph, excepting public rights and college lands; which tax shall be paid into the treasury in hard money, or in bills of credit emitted by this state, or in state notes issued by the treasurer of this state, on or before the first day of January; which will be in the year of our Lord 1784; and shall be collected in the same manner in those towns organized with town officers, as is before provided in this act for levying and collecting the five penny tax.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That real estate in any town in this state, shall be liable to be taken and sold at public auction sufficient for payment of any lawful tax charged, or that may be hereafter legally charged to the owner thereof, and to satisfy the legal costs and fees thereon. And no sale, transfer, or conveyance soever, of any real estate hereafter to be made by the owner thereof, shall be deemed good and valid in the law, or invest the title in any purchaser or grantee whatsoever, until all the public taxes due from such grantor shall be paid and discharged.

Provided nevertheless, That the time and place of sale for payment of such taxes shall be advertised by the collector three weeks in some public newspaper in this state, at least six weeks before such sale

And when ever any lands of any proprietor or proprietors, or land owners, shall be thus sold by virtue of this act, the collector of such tax or taxes, shall make and give to the purchaser, a deed of warranty thereof, signing said deed as collector of the respective tax for which said land was sold: And if the said proprietor or proprietors, or land owners, shall not within twelve months next after such deed is lodged in the town clerk's office, or for want thereof, in the county clerk's office, or proprietors clerk's office, pay and satisfy, or tender to such purchaser the purchase money, together with all costs and charges, (including the expence of surveying such lands, if any be made) or deposit the same in the office where the deed is lodged and twelve per cent. interest thereon arising, in gold or silver, the same shall be recorded, and thereupon the title become confirmed to and in such purchaser, his heirs and assigns, to all intents and purposes forever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sheriffs in their respective counties be, and are hereby declared to be collectors in all those towns that are not organized with proper town officers as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where any lands lie in common or undivided, and a part of the proprietors or owners of such common or undivided land, shall pay their proportion of the tax of such common or undivided land, and the collector shall have occasion to sell land for raising the remaining part of the tax of such common or undivided lands, he shall cause to be recorded in the town clerk's office, or for want thereof, in the county clerk's office, or in the proprietors clerk's office of the respective towns, the names and proportions of the persons who have paid their tax; who shall not be curtailed, but be as fairly entitled to the proportion they pay for, as they were before; and the collector shall be allowed one pound out of each hundred pounds he collects and pays into the treasury, and shall be entitled to the same fees from the persons whose taxes he receives after the first day of January next, as he is in case of levying and serving executions. And lest doubt may arise on that head, it is hereby declared, that the towns are to be responsible for the ability and faithfulness of their collector.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the proprietors or owners of the land of any town, to meet where it shall be most convenient for them, in one or more meetings. (any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding) and chuse collectors to collect such tax of the proprietors or land owners of the respective towns which they are chosen for. Provided always, that the said collectors be not impowered to sell land.

And in case any part of the tax shall remain unpaid on the first day of January next, it shall be the duty of the respective collectors to sell at vendue unimproved land in such town to the amount thereof, and a sufficiency to pay all attending charges, belonging to any such persons who have not paid their tax.

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Provided, That when undivided land is sold, which must always be the case if there is a sufficiency of such land, the persons paying their proportion shall not be curtailed, but be as fairly entitled to the proportion they pay for, as they were before.

And lest injustice be done to any person by having more of his land sold than enough to amount to his rate or proportion of the tax:

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall have more of his land sold than his proportion, he shall have a right of action and recovery against the person or persons who are delinquents with him, either in whole or in part, for their proportion, according to their interest of the value of the land so sold, according to the appraisal of indifferent men at the time of such recovery. Provided that such action be brought within the term of one year from the sale of such land, and not after.

Provided always, That in case any person pays a land tax of land, supposing it to be his own, and it afterwards appears on trial to belong to another person; he shall have a right of action and recovery against the proper owner of such land, for such sum as he shall pay for such land tax.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer be directed to issue his warrants, as soon as may be, to the sheriffs or constables, as the case may be, requiring them to collect and pay into the treasury the respective taxes contained in the aforesaid act, on or before the first day of January next. And in case any collector or collectors, to whom such warrant be directed, shall neglect or refuse to settle with the treasurer, on or before the first day of April next, the treasurer be directed to issue his writ of extent against such collector or collectors, to some proper officer to serve the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons purchasing undivided lands as aforesaid, shall have a right to lay out the same on the undivided lands in such town.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That interest be allowed on all state notes paid in for the aforesaid taxes, until the first day of January next: and no interest is to be allowed on any such notes after the said first day of January next.

Brattleborough, 29th October, 1783.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, 21st of October instant.

Attest MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec'ry.

LONDON, September 6.

The following remarkable circumstance happened at Dunkeld in Scotland, a few weeks since: A gentleman of small fortune who resides in that country, had a most lovely daughter, famed for every accomplishment that can adorn the sex. She had attained her sixteenth year, truly virtuous, and singularly dutiful to her fond father, having lost her mother at an early period of her life. Near her dwelling there lived a youth, whose name our correspondent forbears to mention; he had long wished in vain for an opportunity to ruin the innocent virgin; about three weeks ago, the young lady went to walk in the fields, invited by the fineness of the evening; after having fatigued herself she sat down by the side of a brook, and washed her face, and with the hollow of her delicate hand, with her sweet rosy lips she sipped the water. In this situation, not dreading danger, the villain who had so long sought her destruction, rushed from behind a bush, and with a brutal intention seized the amiable fair. Shocked at such unexpected treatment, she soon disengaged herself from his rude hands, and with a swiftness scarcely to be parall l d, she leaped the brook. Pursued by this wretch across a field, until she arrived at a tremendous precipice, (of which there are many in that part of the country) unable to proceed, she fell on her knees, and implored for heaven's sake to be spared; unmindful of her supplication, he again laid hold of her, with a determined resolution to ruin her; at last, unable to bear the thoughts of such disgrace, she struggled, exerting all her strength, until she was brought upon the brink of the rock, still continuing her feeble efforts to free herself from his brutal hands, with a sudden spring she fell headlong to the bottom, where she instantly expired, being crushed in a most horrid manner: The wretch, in attempting to look after this innocent victim, over reached, and tumbled after her, where he lay in agony for two hours, having broke both his legs and his back, then expiring, entreating pardon of the Almighty, and lamenting the fate of this unfortunate maid, whose rising graces promised all their future charms. This tragical scene was witnessed by a shepherd at a distance, by whom the particulars were related.

The unhappy father is now in a state of distraction, nor is it thought he can long survive the loss of his daughter.

VIENNE, (Germany) May 13.

The Emperor has appointed M. Belein to be his Minister in North-America, in order to conclude a treaty of commerce between the hereditary dominions of his Imperial Majesty, and this new republic.

MADRID, (Spain) August 12.

By dispatches from Don Antonio Barcelo, we learn, that he arrived in the bay of Algiers on the 19th of July, and on the first of August, being joined by such of his squadron as had been separated during their passage from Carthagena, he commenced the attack at half past two in the afternoon, and kept up a heavy fire until sun-set, when the bombardiers, of which 18 were placed in the front of the line, had thrown 380 shells, notwithstanding their powder was considerably damaged by being wet. The next day at two they renewed the attack, and set fire to the town in two places, on the east towards the mole, which lasted an hour, and in the centre of the town, which continued burning all night. Don Barcelo had only two men killed and four wounded; and when the dispatches came away, had no doubt but he should accomplish his design if the wind continued fair a few days. Don Moscoso, who brings the dispatches, reports, that he was becalmed on the morning of the third, eight hours after he left the fleet, that the attack began at six o'clock that morning, and when he proceeded on his voyage a quarter before eight, the town was again on fire, and the attack so well kept up, that he saw eight or nine bombs at a time in the air and he thought would be more successful than the preceding days.

PARIS, (France) August 17.

We have just sent to the Americans (by a corvette) the sum of four millions. The want of money in that new republic seems to incline some factious persons to a revolt & civil war; but it is hoped these succours will stifle it in the bud, and remove all pretences for mischief.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) October 15.

Great damage has been done by the late storm in Wilmington, North-Carolina, by the tide breaking in upon the stores and cellars; a great quantity of salt, in particular, has been destroyed, the price of which in consequence immediately rose from half a dollar to two dollars a bushel.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Oct. 18.

On the 8th instant, a most violent gust of wind and rain came on from the N. E. which continued without intermission 24 hours; we have not yet heard of any damage being done in the neighbourhood of this place, or about it; but the accounts from below are truly melancholy. Capt. Sinclair, his son about nine years old, and three others in a pettyauger going from Smithfield to Hampton, were unfortunately overset, which proved fatal to Captain Sinclair's son, a Mr. Carmitchel of Hampton, and a negro boy. What makes this misfortune more distressing, is, that the fond parent, after using every effort in vain, to save the life of his child, which he had almost effected, was

very near losing his own in the attempt, having sunk twice. A vessel luckily at this dreadful moment got immediately under way, and came up time enough to prevent him and an apprentice lad from perishing.

At Norfolk the tide rose twenty-five feet, and has done much damage there and at Portsmouth, to the amount of 8000 or 10,000l.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

Monday last sentence of death was passed on three Portuguese for the murder of Capt. Pickles: also upon John Connor for highway robbery: William Tricket and Samuel Crindle for making counterfeit coppers, are to stand in the pillory this day, fined ten pounds each, and to be imprisoned three months: Anne Pembroke, for receiving stolen goods, to have twenty one lashes this day, and fined five pounds.

OCTOBER 28.

A treaty of amity and commerce was concluded at Paris on the 3d of April, 1783, between his Majesty the King of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals, &c &c. and the Thirteen United States of America. This important and interesting transaction was accomplished by the Honourable Benjamin Franklin, Esq; and Count Gustavus Philip de Creutz, Ministers Plenipotentiaries from the respective powers, and is to continue in full force and effect for the space of fifteen years, from the day of ratification, renewable at the expiration of that term.

NEW-LONDON, October 24.

On Monday last as three lads, sons to Mr. John Rogers, of this town, were coming down Norwich river in a small canoe, the wind blowing very fresh at northwest, in turning Winthrop's Point the canoe overset, by which accident two of them were unhappily drowned; the other was taken up by a boat from the shore.

Nov. 7. Friday morning last a child about six months old, at Hogneck in this town, fell from its mother's lap, into the fire, and was burnt to death.

BOSTON, November 6.

By Captain Doubleday from Jamaica, we received papers to the 27th of September, they contain matters very material.—Capt. Doubleday informs, that two days before he sailed, an express arrived there from England with positive instructions to the Governor, prohibiting any further commerce with the United States of America, which the mercantile interest of that island were highly displeased with, as they were for the future to be supplied with lumber only from the government of Nova-Scotia.

Last Tuesday morning, one Hugh Haylie, a man upward of 60 years of age, cut his throat, and died immediately. The jury after sitting upon the body, brought in their verdict *selfmurder*.

There has been raised this year in a gentleman's garden in this town, from a single seed only, three pumpkins, one of which measured five feet and half round, and weighs 95lb. the next largest 63lb. and the other 33lb. total 191 wt.

WINDSOR, November 20.

We hear from Haverhill, in the State of New-Hampshire, that the noted Wheeler, at the last Superior Court there, was convicted of counterfeiting Dollars, and sentenced to stand in the Pillory two Hours, one of his Ears clipped, to be imprisoned two Years, and find Security for his good Behaviour for three years after his Imprisonment.

We hear from Norwalk, in Connecticut, that on Saturday night the 18th of October last, in a terrible storm, a vessel was wrecked near Eaton's Neck (Long Island) the people were all saved except a lad; but what is most extraordinary and almost incredible is, a woman fortunately made her escape on a hen coop, which drifted on shore, and on which she was delivered of a child; the child is dead, but it is said the woman is likely to do well.

Advices from the lower part of Windham county, mention, that the inhabitants of the town of Halifax, who have heretofore refused to support the authority of Vermont, and acted in opposition to its government, have lately come in, almost to a man, and acknowledged themselves subjects of this State, taken the oath of allegiance, discharged their arrearage taxes, and appear desirous to assist in quelling those disturbers of the public peace, who have long infested the southeast part of this State.

Moor's School,

is now opened, not only for the purpose of instructing in the learned languages, but also in English, in Writing, Arithmetic, Surveying; in short, in almost any branches of useful learning, that any should be desirous of acquiring without the expence of a liberal education. As there are two excellent instructors in it, they will be able to accommodate a large number of youth of all sizes.

SILVANUS RIPLEY.

Dartmouth College, Dresden, Nov 20. 3—4

Eldad Hubbard,

INFORMS those who are desirous of having Grain of any kind malted, that he is ready to receive it for that purpose; and requests they would bring it in to him as soon as possible.

Windsor, Nov. 6. 3—4

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas the Legislature, at their session at Windsor, April, 1782, did grant a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of lands in the towns of Ferdinand, Granby, Lemington, Minehead, Tunbridge, Vershire, Brumswick, & Lewis: And whereas the Treasurer did issue his warrant to the subscriber, being then Sheriff of the county of Orange, to collect such tax ——These are therefore to warn the proprietors or land owners of the aforesaid towns, who have not paid their tax granted as aforesaid, to pay the same, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Newbury, on the first Tuesday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as to pay such tax, together with all legal cost arising thereon.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Newbury, Nov. 20. 3—9

N. B. There remains unpaid of the aforesaid taxes, about Seven Hundred Pounds; *and as most of said lands are owned out of the State, it is probable considerable of them will be sold at vendue, unless the Printers in the neighbouring States will insert this advertisement in their useful papers.*

☞ *This State's Notes, Due Bills, &c. will be received in payment.*

State of New-Hampshire, Grafton, ss.

We the Subscribers,

being appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate of wills, &c. for said county, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Nathaniel Porter, late of Lebanon, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business, on the last Mondays of November, December, January, February, and the first Monday of March next, at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Porter, in said Lebanon, from nine o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon on each of said days.

ELIHU HYDE,
ELISHA TICKNOR, } *Commissioners.*
THEO. HUNTINGTON,

Lebanon, Oct. 12. 3—5

The Proprietors of Bethel,

in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a special meeting of said proprietors ——These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of Col. Joel Marsh, in said Bethel, on Tuesday the 16th day of December next, at one o clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.

1. To see what measures the proprietors will take relative to the separate taxation lately imposed on the town of Bethel, as well as several other towns.

2. To act on any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

BARNABAS STRONG, Clerk.

Bethel, Nov. 20. 3—5 6

THE ENGLISH CATECHISM.

Necessary for all families.

Q WHAT is fashion?

A. An agreeable tyrant.

Q What is its progress?

A. It begins with the vain, is improved by the silly, and stops with the wise.

Q What does it regulate?

A The dresses of the ladies, the philosophical, religious, and political tenets of the men—the hours of meals, and the value of toys;—it determines which is the best stage dancer, the best physician, the best milliner, the most heavenly opera, the soundest lawyer, and the finest woman of pleasure.

Q. What is the present taste?

A. It consists in prefering French kick shaws to English beef and pudding—dying away at an Italian opera, or having a capacity sufficiently exalted to catch in a short time the favourite airs of Artaxerxes, or the Maid of the Mill.

Q What is the constitution of England?

A. A thing much talked of, and little understood.

Q. Are there any laws in England?

A. So many that they serve to perplex one another.

Q. Whom do they bind?

A. The meaner sort.

Q. What good end do they answer?

A. They transfer, by a kind of magic charm, the properties of weak well-minded persons, to their own members, emphatically stiled the limbs of the law, who make up about one fifth part of his Majesty's subjects; besides which it allows particular privileges to particular persons

Q What are those privileges?

A To the eldest sons of wealthy estated men, the privilege of being fools to young men of great families, who have been six months in the army, to command old men who have been in it forty years

Q What privileges doth custom allow?

A. Many: to fine women the privilege of talking nonsense—to favourite actors the privilege of behaving indecently to the public—and to stale maids the privilege of uttering nothing but scandal.

Q What is good nature?

A. Squandering one's fortune upon hangers on, gamblers, and intimate friends of half a day's standing, and finally reducing one's self from a state of ease & affluence to indigence, &c

Q. What is good fellowship?

A. Being drunk every night, and shortening one's little portion of life at least a dozen years by various excesses.

Q What profit does it bring to man?

A. He is called a jolly dog, a d—d honest fellow, and has not the trouble of thinking.

Q What is politeness?

A. Swearing with a good grace, never giving the lie, cuckolding one's most intimate friend and then killing him fairly, forgetting one's old acquaintance, and spending twice one's income

Q. What are the chief curiosities in England?

A. A modest woman of quality, a primitive bishop, a real maid of five and twenty, an excise man with a conscience, a n——n of common sense, a woman who has continued three months a widow, a theatrical hero of modesty and oeconomy, an attorney without a cloven foot, and a man of parts, wit, and learning, with 1001. a year.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by the IXth of the articles of Confederation, it is among other things declared, that "the United States in Congress assembled, have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States; provided that the legislative right of any State, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated." And whereas it is essential to the welfare and interest of the United States, as well as necessary for the maintenance of harmony and friendship with the Indians, not members of any of the States, that all cause of quarrel and complaint between them and the United States, or any of them, should be removed and prevented.—Therefore the United States in Congress assembled, have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians, without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular State, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims, without the express authority and directions of the United States in Congress assembled.

And it is moreover declared, that every such purchase or settlement, gift or cession, not having the authority aforesaid, is null and void, and that no right or title will accrue in consequence of any such purchase, gift, cession or settlement.

Done in Congress, at Princeton, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and of our sovereignty and independence the eighth.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, President.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

United States in Congress, Oct 17, 1783.

Resolved, That buildings for the use of Congress be erected on or near the banks of the Delaware, provided a suitable district can be procured on or near the banks of the said river, for a federal town, and that the right of soil, and an exclusive or such other jurisdiction as Congress may direct, shall be vested in the United States.

On motion, *Resolved,* That the places on the Delaware for erecting buildings for the use of Congress, be near the Falls.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

A committee is appointed to view the ground, and report the proper place.

We are informed that on Tuesday last Congress resolved that Lamberton, on the east side of Delaware, and about two miles below Trenton, should be the place of their permanent residence; & appointed a committee, to make choice of a proper situation for erecting buildings, &c. for their accommodation.

NEW-YORK, October 22.

A particular account of the loss of the Martha transport, bound from this port for Nova Scotia, extracted from a letter wrote by a gentleman who was on board, to his friend in this city.

"Dear Brother,

"*Yesterday evening I had the good fortune to arrive at this place. On the 25th of September, about four o'clock in the morning, the Martha struck against a rock off the Tusket river, near the bay of Fundy, and in the course of a few hours wrecked in a thousand pieces. I had the good fortune to get upon a piece of the wreck with three more officers, viz Lieut. Hanly, Lieut. Stirling, Doctor Stafford, and two soldiers, (all of the Maryland loyalists) and floated on it two days and two nights, up to near our waists in water, during which Lieut. Stirling and one of the soldiers died. On the third day we were drifted on an island up the river Tusket, where we remained seven days without fire, water, victuals, or clothing, except the remnants of what we had on, about one quart of water per man, which we sipped from the cavities in the rocks, and a few raspberries and snails. On the seventh day we were espied and taken up by a Frenchman, that was out a fowling, who took us to his house and treated us with every kindness —We staid with him six days, and then proceeded to a place called Cape Bursue, where we met with Capt. Kennedy, Capt. Stirling, and Ensign Gill, of the Maryland loyalists, and about fifty of both regiments, who were saved at sea by some fishing boats, about thirty six hours from the time the vessel was wrecked. Capt. Doughty, Lieut. M Farlane, Mrs. M Farlane, and Ensign Montgomery, perished.*"

All Persons indebted to the estate of Doctor Jedidiah Fay, late of Windsor, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as they would thereby avoid trouble: and all those who have demands on said estate, or accounts open with the same, are desired to exhibit them in order to be adjusted.

PAUL SPOONER, Adm'r.
JERUSHA FAY, Adm'x.

Windsor, Oct. 30. 3---4

TAKEN up by the subscribers, on the 7th instant, about 10 miles from the height of land on Mad River, a black Horse, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ABNER BRIGHAM,
ENOCH EMERSON.

Hartland, Oct. 30. 3---4

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1783. [Numb. 17.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

STATE OF *VERMONT.*

An act empowering the Commissary-General to give his extents for the collecting the provision taxes granted in 1780 and 1781.

WHEREAS the exigencies of the war have not required the collecting of the whole of the provision for the purposes for which said taxes were granted. And whereas, from the confused state of the commissary's accounts, he is not able to ascertain the deficiencies now due: wherefore it becomes necessary to authorise the commissary to issue his extents for the collecting the whole of such taxes, accepting his own receipts for so much as he may have heretofore received. Therefore,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the Commissary General be, and hereby is directed, and fully empowered to give out his extents immediately to the several sheriffs of the counties, commanding them respectively, to collect of the select men of the several towns for the year 1780, the whole of the provision tax granted in such year.—That the sheriffs be directed to receive on such extents, the commissary general, his deputies or clerk's orders or receipts for provision; and in case of deficiency being due, the several sums of such deficiency, to be estimated in the following manner, viz. Salted pork at nine pence per pound, beef at four pence per pound, flour at eighteen shillings per hundred weight, rye at four shillings and six pence per bushel, and Indian corn at four shillings per bushel, to be paid in treasurer's notes, treasurer's or paymaster's due bills, payable orders, commissaries notes, bills of credit emitted by this state, or silver & gold; to be collected by the several sheriffs, & paid to the commissary-general, on or before the first day of January; & the commissary-general to pay the deficiency collected, in treasurer's notes, &c. as aforesaid, into the treasury, on or before the first day of February next.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissary general be, and hereby is fully authorised & empowered, to give out his extents immediately to the several sheriffs of the counties, commanding them respectively, to collect of the select men of the several towns for the year 1781, the whole of a provision tax granted in such year; that such tax be collected and settled in the same manner as is heretofore directed in this act for collecting and settling a provision tax granted in 1780.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the select men appointed in the several towns for the year 1780, shall be accountable to the commissary-general for the provision rate ordered to be raised in that year. That the select-men appointed in the several towns in the year 1781, shall be accountable to the commissary general for the provision rate ordered to be raised in said year; and that the several select men beforementioned be, and hereby are fully empowered to collect the deficiency of provision in their several towns, to be paid in manner and form as by law directed.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several constables, and persons appointed to collect the provision taxes herein beforementioned, shall be, and are hereby made accountable to the several select men who did issue, or ought to have issued, their warrants to the said constables for collecting the said provision: and the said select men of the respective years in which any deficiency has happened in their respective towns, are hereby empowered to demand such deficiency, or arrearages, of the constables to whom their warrants have been or may be directed; and on failure of payment, to take out a warrant from any justice of the peace, directed to the sheriff of the county, or his deputy, to distrain such arrearages and costs, out of the estates of such delinquent constables, and the avails to pay to the said select men.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissary general be, and hereby is directed to suspend giving any extents as aforesaid, against any of the select men in the county of Windham, till the rising of the next session of this legislature.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no suit hereafter to be commenced against the commissary general, or his deputies, for contracts made in behalf of this state, be supported, or maintained, until the rising of the next session of this legislature; and all courts in this state are required to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all suits already commenced against the commissary general, or his deputies, for contracts made in behalf of this state, shall by the several cours before which they are pending, be continued until after the time last aforesaid.

Brattleborough, 4th Nov. 1783.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, 23d of October instant.

Attest. MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec'ry.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

It is the report at Paris, that the definitive treaties being signed, Dr. Franklin will relinquish his public employ, and embark for America. This rumour has occasioned an article to the same purport to appear in the English papers; but the fact is otherwise, Dr. Franklin being too useful to his country in his present station, and too much respected by the French ministers to leave Europe, for the express purpose of passing the remainder of his life in absolute retirement.

Should resignation, or death, occasion a vacancy in the department of American Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, the grandson of Dr. Franklin will, in all probability, succeed to the appointment. By his long residence at Paris, he is familiarized to the French manners and language; and he is so competently versed in the habits of business as to be able to fill the department with credit to his country.

The States General have deputed an agent to confer with the British ministry on certain commercial difficulties which impede the treaty with Holland. This person is expected to arrive in England the beginning of next week.

By the signing of the definitive treaty on Wednesday, we shall have all our West India islands restored to us before Christmas, it being agreed in the preliminary articles, that all places taken during the war, shall be given up again within three months after signing the definitive treaty, and as much sooner as can be effected.

A ship is arrived in the river from Boston in New England; she left that place the 24th July; there were at that time three French men of war in the harbour, and several merchants of the same nation, from Europe and the West-Indies. They had begun preparing to lay the keel of a ship of 84 guns; and in all the ports of New-England they were building merchant ships by commission from France and Holland.

We are assured that in consequence of the inhuman treatment of the loyalists in America, it is the opinion of some of the most distinguished characters, who are friends to their country, that Great-Britain should keep possession of New-York and fort Augustine, to afford an asylum for those persecuted worthies; for though this measure may not be justified to the formality of negociation and treaty, it certainly can be vindicated in the most satisfactory manner, upon the principles of the *lex talionis*, as well as good sense and sound policy.

Sept. 9 Mr. Secretary Fox has gained undoubted intelligence that a private treaty, for the preservation of the Turks, in the full present state of their rights and possessions, is entered into by France, Spain, Naples, the Pope, Venice, Sardinia, Prussia, Denmark and Sweeden, if the Imperial party attacks Turkey, therefore it will cause an almost universal war, and they will fail in the attempt.

Expresses are sent from the Admiralty to Portsmouth, and other sea ports, to be forwarded to the West Indies, with an account of the definitive treaty being signed.

The ratification of the definitive treaty of peace, is the ratification of their seats in the cabinet of the present ministry. They have now put it out of the power of their snarling enemies to say aught against them, and the people *una voce*, must cry, "*May* the King live long, and may the whig interest ever sit at the helm of public affairs."

Except in the account from government, the people are not to look for any certainty of what the articles of peace are, speculative stories, paragraphically circulated, are stock jobbing schemes; and we assure our readers, that some of the tribe of Israel, and other interested men, have gone so far as to make out a copy of the definitive treaty, which they intend, through some of the papers, to impose on the public, as a copy of the original, as the original did not appear in last night's Gazette. We therefore think it our duty to give the public notice, as the copy was yesterday offered to us and even money tendered for its insertion. *(General Advertiser.)*

Sept. 11. There having been several mistaken opinions relative to the notices sent to the Lord *Mayor* for the proclamation of peace, we are favoured with the following authentic account:—On *Monday* last, about noon, an order was sent down for the Lord *Mayor*, Sheriffs and Court of Alderman, and all the other proper officers, to be in their usual formalities on the east side of Temple Bar, to meet the Heralds, and proper officers, and to proceed from thence to all the usual places in the city to proclaim the peace. The proper summonses were accordingly made out; but at 3 o'clock came down an order to countermand the above, and to defer the ceremony till Thursday the same hour—and in two hours after the arrival of the second order, came a third, countermanding the two former, and postponing the ceremony *sine die*.

Yesterday a council was held at *Mr.* Fox's office, and in pursuance of their determinations, messengers were sent off to France, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, America, Sardinia, Portugal and *Madrid*, and to the several other Ambassadors, Consuls, Agents, &c. who are employed by Great Britain in the different foreign states.

PAILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in the progress of an arduous and difficult war, the armies of the United States of America have eminently displayed every military and patriotic virtue, and are not less to be applauded for their fortitude and magnanimity in the most trying scenes of distress, than for a series of heroic and illustrious atchievments, which exalt them to a high rank among the most zealous and successful defenders of the rights and liberties of mankind.

And whereas by the blessing of Divine Providence on our cause and our arms, the glorious period is arrived when our national independence and sovereignty are established, and we enjoy the prospect of a permanent and honorable peace: We therefore, the United States in Congress assembled, thus impressed with a lively sense of the distinguished merit and good conduct of the said armies, do give them the thanks of their country for their long, eminent, and faithful services:

And it is our will and pleasure that such part of the fœderal armies as stand engaged to serve during the war, and as, by our acts of the twenty sixth day of May, the eleventh day of June, and ninth day of August, and twenty-sixth day of September last, were furloughed, shall from and after the third day of November next, be absolutely discharged, by virtue of this our proclamation, from the said service.

And we do also declare, that the further services, in the field, of the officers who are deranged and on furlough, in consequence of our aforesaid acts, can now be dispensed with; and they have our full permission to retire from service without being longer liable, from their present engagements, to be called into command: And of such discharge of permission to retire from service respectively all our officers civil and military, and all others whom it may concern, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under the seal of the United States in Congress assembled. Witness his Excellency Elias Boudinot, Esquire, our President, in Congress, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1783, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eight.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, President.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased the Supreme Ruler of all human events, to dispose the hearts of the late beligerent powers to put a period to the effusion of human blood, by proclaiming a cessation of all hostilities by sea and land; and these United States are not only happily rescued from the dangers and calamities to which they have been so long exposed, but their freedom, sovereignty and independence ultimately acknowledged: And whereas, in the progress of a contest, on which the most essential rights of human nature depended, the interposition of Divine Providence in our favour hath been most abundantly and most graciously manifested, and the citizens of these United States have every reason for praise and gratitude to the God of their salvation. Impressed, therefore, with an exalted sense of the blessings by which we are surrounded, and of our entire dependence on that Almighty Being, from whose goodness and bounty they are derived: The United States in Congress assembled, do recommend it to the several States to set apart the second THURSDAY in DECEMBER next, as a Day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING; that all the people may then assemble to celebrate, with grateful hearts and united voices, the praises of their Supreme and All-Bountiful Benefactor, for his numberless favours and mercies: That he hath been pleased to conduct us in safety through all the perils and vicissitudes of the

war: That he hath given us unanimity and resolution to adhere to our just rights: That he hath raised up a powerful ally to assist us in supporting them, and hath so far crowned our united efforts with success, that in the course of the present year hostilities have ceased, and we are left in the undisputed possession of our liberties and independence, and of the fruits of our own lands, and in the free participation of the treasures of the sea: That he hath prospered the labour of our husbandmen with plentiful harvests: And above all that he hath pleased to continue to us the light of the blessed gospel, and secured to us, in the fullest extent the rights of conscience, in faith and worship. And while our hearts overflow with gratitude, and our lips set forth the praises of our great Creator, that we also offer up fervent supplications, that it may please him to pardon all our offences, to give wisdom and unanimity to our public councils, to cement all our citizens in the bonds of affection, and to inspire them with an earnest regard for the national honour and interest, to enable them to improve the days of prosperity by every good work, & to be lovers of peace and tranquillity: That he may be pleased to bless us in our husbandry, our commerce and navigation, to smile upon our seminaries and means of education, to cause pure religion & virtue to flourish, to give peace to all nations, and to fill the world with his glory.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled. Witness his Excellency Elias Boudinot, our President, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the eighth.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, President.
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Washington, to Major General Howe, dated Rocky Hill, Sept. 26, 1783.

"DEAR SIR,

"I feel great pleasure in communicating to you the inclosed resolves of Congress, approving of your conduct in the execution of the service in which you have been employed, as well as that of the troops who were under your orders."

By the United States in Congress assembled, September 13, 1783

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to Major-General R. Howe, for the prudence and propriety with which he executed the inquiry into the late mutiny of a part of the Pennsylvania line of Continental troops.

Extract from the minutes,
GEORGE BOND, D. Sec.

By the United States in Congress assembled, September 23, 1783.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolution of the 13th instant, respecting Major General R. Howe, be transmitted to the commander in chief: And that the General be requested to signify to the officers and soldiers of the detachment under the command of General Howe, that Congress are well satisfied with the promptitude and alacrity they discovered in executing the service on which they were employed.

Extract from the minutes,
GEORGE BOND, D. Sec.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 7.

Last Friday night, a sloop burthen about 40 tons, run on Narragansett Beach in a thunder squall; all we can learn from her is, that she is commanded by a Frenchman, who says he sailed from France about three months ago. It is said he has a considerable sum in dollars and a quantity of houshold goods. He had his wife with him, who died just before they run ashore, and was buried on land. The cargo is saved.

WORCESTER, Nov. 13.

On Friday night, the 31st of October, a large barn, in Framingham, filled with hay, belonging to David Hewes, Esq; was set on fire by lightning, and entirely consumed with its contents.

On Thursday evening last, a seafaring man, in an affray in Royal-Exchange-Lane, Boston, was stabbed in several parts of his body by two Portuguese sailors. His wounds are said to be mortal, and the sailors are secured.

WINDSOR Nov. 27.

***☞ Those Gentlemen who were entrusted with subscription papers for the purpose of collecting subscribers to encourage the establishment of a Printing-Office in this town, are requested to bring them in to the Printers hereof as soon as possible.*

The Proprietors of Turnersburg, *in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that the tax of Five Dollars on each right of land, granted the 4th of February, 1783, payable by the first of June last, and the Four Dollar tax, granted the 15th of July, 1783, payable by the first of last September, must be paid forthwith to the subscriber, at his quarters in Lebanon, as the time is long expired in which said taxes ought to have been paid.*

CHARLES HILL, Collector.
Lebanon, Nov. 27. 3—4

LAND-OFFICE,

A few Rods North of DARTMOUTH-COLLEGE.

GENTLEMEN who want to purchase, sell, or lease houses, farms, or tracts of new land in this State, or in the State of Vermont, and its vicinity, may apply to this office for information.

The utility of such an office must be conspicuous to every one. The purchases and sales of land are at present numerous; and the vast tracts of uncultivated land within this vicinity, may soon invite large numbers of foreigners, as well as natives, to settle them; which will cause innumerable transfers of landed property in the old towns, and the new country. It may therefore be very advantageous to those who want to have their lands taken care of, as well as those who emigrate, to have a general centre of intelligence, where every person may apply who wants to purchase, sell, or lease houses, farms, or new lands. Such as incline to have their business negociated, may have it done on reasonable terms.

Those who apply to this office, may leave their particular proposals in writing. The most accurate plans and maps that can be obtained, will be kept in said office. The expence of leaving advertisements, and receiving informations, will be but trifling.

The land-office will be under the care of the subscriber, who will also negociate Continental and State securities, either for land or money.

JABEZ BINGHAM.
Dresden, Nov. 26. 3—11

The Proprietors of Varshire

In the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors held at Varshire on the sixth day of November 1783 voted, that a tax of two pounds should be raised on each right or share of land, for the purpose of paying the charges that hath arisen, or shall arise, in letting out the first and second division lots, and in laying out and cutting roads, and other necessary charges, &c.——The same being committed to me the subscriber to collect, unless the same is paid to me at my house in Fairlee, by the 15th day of January 1784, the delinquent rights will be advertised for sale, and be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOEL WALKER, Collector.
Fairlee, Nov 8. 3—5

Eldad Hubbard,

INFORMS those who are desirous of having Grain of any kind malted, that he is ready to receive it for that purpose; and requests they would bring it in to him as soon as possible.

Windsor, Nov. 6. 3—4

The Vermont Journal,

will in future be printed on Wednesdays—the subscribers will therefore please to call for them on that day of every week.

WINDSOR, November 27.

A list of the officers of government in the State of Vermont, elected in 1783.

N. B. *Either of these marks* * *denote that the gentleman did not sustain the office last year.*

His Excellency Tho. Chittenden, Esq; Governor.

His Honor Paul Spooner, Esq; Lieut. Governor.

The Hon. Ira Allen, Esq; Treasurer.

COUNSELLORS.

The Honorable Joseph Bowker, Timothy Brownson, Moses Robinson, Jonas Bay, Peter Olcott, Ira Allen, Benjamin Emmons, Samuel Fletcher, John Fassett, jun. John Throop, Thomas Porter, and Samuel Safford, Esquires.

Micah Townsend, Esq; Secretary of the State.

Joseph Fay, Esq; Secretary of the Council.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Honorable Moses Robinson, Esq; Chief Judge.

The Honorable John Fassett, jun. Paul Spooner, Peter Olcott, and *Thomas Porter, Esquires, Side Judges.

Delegates to Congress.

The Honorable Paul Spooner, *Stephen R. Bradley, Moses Robinson, Ira Allen, and Isaac Tichenor, Esquires.

Agents to Congress.

The Honorable Paul Spooner, Moses Robinson, and Isaac Tichenor, Esquires.

REPRESENTATIVES.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Bennington. Mr. Isaac Tichenor, *Speaker*; *Mr. Henry Walbridge.

Pownal. *Mr. Elisha Barber, *Mr. Thomas Jewett.

Shaftsbury. *Mr. Gideon Olin, Mr. Peter Wright.

Arlington. Mr. Matthew Lyon, Mr. Lemuel Buck.

Sunderland. *Mr. Samuel Bartlet.

Sandgate. *Mr. Ned Hurd.

Manchester. Mr. Gideon Ormsby, *Mr. Timothy Bliss.

Dorset. *Mr. John Shumway, *Mr. Timothy Brown.

Rupert. *Mr. Richard Bailey, Mr. Moses Robinson.

New-Stamford.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

Pawlet. *Mr. Lemuel Chipman, *Mr. Joel Harmon.

Danby. *Mr. Peter Lewis, *Mr. Thomas Harrington.

Wallingford. Mr. Abraham Ives.

Tinmouth. Mr. Samuel Matucks, *Mr. Ebenezer Marvin.

Wells. Mr. Abel Merriman.

Poultney. Mr. William Ward, *Mr. Nathaniel Smith.

Ira. *Mr. Joseph Wood.

Clarendon. *Mr. Joseph Smith, *Mr. Thaddeus Curtis.

Shrewsbury. *Mr. Benedict Webber.

Rutland. Mr. Benja. Whipple, *Mr. Samuel Williams.

Castleton. *Mr. Eli Cogsell.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Westminster. *Mr. John Tuthill, *Mr. Elijah Rainey.

Marlborough. Mr. Jonathan Underwood, *Mr. Benjamin Olin.

Hinsdale.

Guilford. *Mr. Benjamin Carpenter, *Mr. Thomas Cutler.

Halifax. Mr. Edward Harris, *Mr. Joseph Tucker.

Whitingham. *Mr. Isaac Lyman.

Brattleborough *Mr Samuel Knight, Mr. Benjamin Butterfield.

Wilmington. Mr. Josiah Locke.

Dummerston. Mr. Alexander Kathan, *Mr. Jonathan Knight.

Putney. Mr. Noah Sabin, Mr. Lucas Willson.

New-Fane. Mr. Daniel Taylor, *Mr. William Ward.

Townshend. *Mr. Joseph Tyler.

Jamaica Mr William H. Church.

Rockingham. Mr Joshua Webb, § Mr John Roundy.

Londonderry. § Mr Edward Aiken.

WINDSOR COUNTY.

Windsor. Mr Benjamin Wait, Mr Ebenezer Curtis.

Springfield. Mr Simon Stevens.

Chester. § Mr Daniel Heald.

Andover. § Mr Samuel Brown.

Weathersfield Mr Elijah Robinson.

Reading. § Mr Joseph Sawyer.

Hartland. § Mr William Gallup, Mr Elias Weld.

Woodstock § Mr Jesse Safford.

Hartford. Mr Elkanah Sprague, § Mr Stephen Tilden.

Pomfret. § Mr Abidah Smith, § Mr William Perry.

Bernard.

Norwich Mr Thomas Moredock, § Mr Paul Brigham.

Sharon. § Mr Daniel Gilbert.

Royalton. § Mr Elias Stevens.

Bethel. § Mr Rice Wheeler.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Thetford Mr Beriah Lomis

Strafford § Mr Heber Gilbert, § Mr Enoch Bean

Moorestown § Mr Benjamin Baldwin

Corinth Mr Nehemiah Lovewell

Reygate Mr James Gilchrist

Barnet Mr James Gilchrist

Mr. Roswell Hopkins, Clerk to the Assembly.

Auditors of Accounts.

Isaac Tichenor, Jonathan Brace, and Lewis Bebee, Esquires.

Committee of Paytable.

Timothy Brownson, Isaac Tichenor, and Samuel Bartlet, Esquires.

The Proprietors of Bethel,

in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a special meeting of said proprietors. ——*These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of Col. Joel Marsh in said Bethel, on Tuesday the 16th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.*

1. *To see what measures the proprietors will take relative to the separate taxation lately imposed on the town of Bethel, as well as several other towns.*

2. *To act on any other business proper to be done at said meeting.*

BARNABAS STRONG, Clerk.

Bethel, Nov. 20. 3—5 6

Moor's School,

is now opened, not only for the purpose of instructing in the learned languages, but also in English, in Writing, Arithmetic, Surveying; in short, in almost any branches of useful learning, that any should be desirous of acquiring without the expence of a liberal education. As there are two excellent instructors in it, they will be able to accommodate a large number of youth of all sizes.

SILVANUS RIPLEY.

Dartmouth College, Dresden, Nov 20. 3—4

State of New-Hampshire, Grafton, ss.

We the Subscribers,

being appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate of wills, &c. for said county, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Nathaniel Porter, late of Lebanon, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business, on the last Mondays of November, December, January, February, and the first Monday of March next, at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Porter, in said Lebanon, from nine o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon on each of said days.

ELIHU HYDE,
ELISHA TICKNOR, } *Commissioners.*
THEO. HUNTINGTON,

Lebanon, Oct. 12. 3—5

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas the Legislature,

at their session at Windsor, April, 1782, did grant a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of lands in the towns of Ferdinand, Granby, Lemington, Minehead, Tunbridge, Vershire, Brumswick, & Lewis. And whereas the Treasurer did issue his warrant to the subscriber, being then Sheriff of the county of Orange, to collect such tax ——*These are therefore to warn the proprietors or landowners of the aforesaid towns, who have not paid their tax granted as aforesaid, to pay the same, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Newbury, on the first Tuesday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as to pay such tax, together with all legal cost arising thereon.*

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Newbury, Nov 20. 3—9

N. B. There remains unpaid of the aforesaid taxes, about Seven Hundred Pounds; *and as most of said lands are owned out of the State, it is probable considerable of them will be sold at vendue, unless the Printers in the neighbouring States will insert this advertisement in their useful papers.*

☞ *This State's Notes, Due Bills, &c. will be received in payment.*

To be sold at the Printing-Office,

PRIMERS,

Watts's Divine Songs, Penitential Cries, Pope's Essay on Man, Revolution of America, Curtis's Grammar, sundry Sermons, &c. &c.